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GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO GENEVA NUCLEAR CONFERENCE

PM280827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

["To Participants in the Conference to Review the Operation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" -- TASS headline]

[Text] I greet the representatives of the states participating in the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, who have gathered in Geneva at a conference to review the operation of that most important international agreement.

The nonproliferation treaty, drawn up by the collective efforts of many states, has demonstrated in practice its viability. Not a single state has acquired nuclear weapons since the treaty was concluded. It is the broadest arms limitation accord in terms of the number of parties to it. An international nonproliferation regime has emerged on its basis and become an effective instrument of peace.

Another important result of the conclusion of the nonproliferation treaty is that it has provided favorable conditions for broad international cooperation in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, which is so necessary to the solution of the problem of energy supply to mankind and other major economic problems of concern to all the peoples. The International Atomic Energy Agency has done a good service in the practical accomplishment of these tasks.

The Soviet Union resolutely stands for the further expansion and development of this cooperation. It is important that atomic energy should really become an asset of the whole of mankind and serve only the purposes of peace and construction.

Respecting its commitments under the treaty, the Soviet Union has been doing and will continue to do everything within its power not only to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, but also to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet Union has more than once taken unilateral steps, setting examples for others and thus contributing to the drafting of agreements on the limitation and ending of the nuclear arms race. The USSR has assumed the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. If those nuclear powers which have not yet done so would have followed suit, it would have been on the whole equivalent to a general ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

Fresh evidence of our desire to ease the way to curtailment of the nuclear arms race is the institution by the Soviet Union of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

It is beyond doubt that a mutual Soviet-U.S. moratorium on nuclear explosions could provide favorable conditions for the conclusions of an international treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and contribute to a fuller implementation of the provisions of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The problem of curbing the nuclear arms race in the nuclear and space age is inseparable from the task of preventing the militarization of space. If space is put to the service of war, the nuclear threat would be dramatically escalated. But if peace is preserved in space and it is kept out side of the sphere of military rivalry, an impetus could be given to the solution of the entire range of questions on limiting and reducing nuclear arms arsenals. Broad possibilities would simultaneously be opened for comprehensive international cooperation in various fields of human activity both on earth and in space.

This is the purpose of the Soviet Union as it tables for discussion at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly concrete proposals on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under conditions of its nonmilitarization.

In short, we stand for energetic work to curb the arms race being carried out in every area. Undoubtedly, measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons continue to play an important role in this context.

I wish the participants in the conference success in their efforts to further strengthen the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

M. Gorbachev

Foreign Ministry Briefing

LD271736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 27 Aug 85

["Briefing in the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (TASS) -- The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons; to this "second front" of struggle against the nuclear threat. The limitation and end of the nuclear arms race and the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, these are, in their essence, two aspects of one global issue, the liquidation of the threat of nuclear war, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, head of the Department of International Organizations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He spoke here today in connection with the third conference of participants in the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, which has opened in Geneva.

The message of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to participants in the conference, Petrovskiy said, assesses the real significance of the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in the international-legal system of measures for the prevention of nuclear war.

The treaty on nonproliferation, drafted with the joint efforts of many states, is the broadest international agreement in the sphere of arms limitation.

The international system of nonproliferation of nuclear arms -- the sum total of mutual obligations, means and methods of control which cut off the channels and gaps through which nuclear arms could proliferate further on the planet, and which have taken shape on the basis of the treaty -- has become an effective instrument of security. During the 15-year period the treaty has been in force, no new nuclear state has emerged in the world. This is an historic confirmation of the vital importance and effectiveness of the treaty as an instrument of peace and in maintaining global strategic stability.

One important result of concluding the nonproliferation treaty, V. Petrovskiy stressed, is that it created favorable conditions for wide-ranging international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Soviet Union comes out resolutely in favor of the further expansion and deepening of such cooperation.

We have steadfastly supported, and we will support the inalienable right of all states to use nuclear energy for peaceful purppses, and to participate on an equal basis in international cooperation in this sphere, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated. We confirm our line by specific deeds, by comprehensively expanding such cooperation, both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis, including within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The voluntary contribution of the USSR to the agency's technical aid fund increased by more than 2.5 times during the past 5 years alone.

Vladimir Petrovskiy said that in strictly carrying out all the provisions of the treaty and its obligations, the USSR is doing everything it can to secure, in cooperation with other states, the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament. Our steps in this direction, including those undertaken unilaterally, are well-known to the whole world. One need only mention the USSR's statements on not being the first to use nuclear weapons and on the nonmilitarization of space. He particularly noted the statement made by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the establishment of a moratorium on all nuclear detonations by the Soviet Union as of 6 August this year. The benefit of the nuclear weapons test ban for nonproliferation is clear. A result of this would be the erection of a real barrier on the road toward creating more and more new types and systems of this mass destruction weapon. A practical resolution to the task of nuclear disarmament in all of its bounds, and the ridding of the nuclear threat to mankind would be made possible.

WESTERN SUPPORT OF NONPROLIFERATION EXAMINED

LD271021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 27 Aug 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] The third conference to review implementation of the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty opens today in Geneva. This treaty was signed in 1968 and came into force 2 years later. Now it is one of the broadest international agreements. It has been signed by more than 120 states. Some people in the West are now trying to undermine the existing system of nonproliferation of nuclear arms. With the support of Western countries, above all the United States, for example, South Africa, Israel, and Pakistan are trying to breach the system of measures aimed at the nonproliferation of nuclear arms. There is no need to prove that the appearance of a few, even dozens, of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles in new states will complicate nuclear arms control and increase the uncertainty factor on a global scale.

Another serious blow to the policy of nonproliferation is dealt by U.S. and NATO deployment of mass destruction weapons and delivery systems beyond the borders of their own territory, especially of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. Washington's plans to saturate outer space with nuclear weapons and to draw its NATO allies into implementing these dangerous plans raise the arms race to a qualitatively new level. It is also well-known that despite the provisions of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, the Western nuclear powers broke off talks with the USSR about a complete and universal ban on tests of these weapons. Yet a halt to tests would be an important contribution to further strengthening the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, as it would prevent the appearance of new nuclear states. It was on this premise that our country unilaterally halted all nuclear explosions on 6 August, and called upon the United States to follow this example. However, Washington has so far given no constructive response to the Soviet initiative, and has taken up an obstructionist position.

ZHOLKVER OUTLINES USSR STANCE FOR UN SESSION

LD232045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] As has already been reported, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined at its regular meeting issues linked with the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. Here is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] First of all, let me note that the forthcoming session which opens on 17 September in New York will be an anniversary session. The UN organization was founded exactly 40 years ago, immediately after the end of the war against fascism. Its main tasks under its charter are the preservation and consolidation of peace.

Proceeding from this, the USSR will apply its efforts at the forthcoming session, too, to ensure that the main place in its work is occupied by questions concerning the ending of the arms race. At the same time the Soviet Union will, as in the past, advocate the development of international cooperation in different spheres on a basis of equal rights; this includes such spheres as the peaceful use of space under conditions of its nomilitarization.

The USSR has already submitted appropriate proposals for the General Assembly agenda. These envisage the convening of an international conference and the setting up of a world space organization in order that wide cooperation might be set in motion between states on using space for the well-being of all mankind.

I would also point out that our country does not confine itself to the expression of good wishes. It makes a specific contribution to the strengthening of peace on the planet and to curbing the arms race, primarily that of the most dangerous weapons, the nuclear ones. Three years ago, from the platform of the UN General Assembly, the USSR undertook not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. One year later -- once again, acting unilaterally -- our country introduced a moratorium on putting antisatellite weapons into space. And finally, from the beginning of this August, the USSR has ended all nuclear explosions.

Our country is thus coming to the anniversary session of the United Nations with substantial good deeds and important initiatives in its luggage. But what is going to be in the luggage of the U.S. delegation? A new series of nuclear explosions, which has just begun. A series of tests of antisatellite weapons which has already been announced. Another test of the MX intercontinental missile, which has been scheduled for today. [23 Aug] The program for the chemical arming of America, which is costing millions of dollars and which is being pushed through Congress. And a good dozen other military programs of the Pentagon. In parallel with this there is the stubborn rejection of each and every peace initiative of the USSR, right up to the most recent and completely absurd fabrications by the State Department about some kind of chemical treatment [obrabotka] of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, fabrications used to divert attention from the unattractive situation in which Washington has found itself with its obstinate policy of a dangerous arms race on earth and in space.

On the eve of the UN General Assembly people throughout the world are able to see even more distinctly who it is that remains true to the humane ideals of the world community and who it is that threatens mankind with new calamities.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES EAST-WEST TRADE SINCE CSCE

PM271318 Moscow ISVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Yakubov article: "Despite Discrimination and Bans"]

[Text] The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was signed 10 years ago, marked an important historical landmark in the continent's postwar development.

An important and integral part of the Final Act is the section "Cooperation in the Sphere of the Economy, Science and Technology, and the Environment." Its program is the politico-economic foundation for the development of businesslike cooperation among countries, the material basis for detente, and the entire policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Striving to implement this program, the Soviet Union has taken measures to expand and diversify the structure of its foreign trade with all states, specifically with the industrially developed capitalist countries of Europe. Thus in 1984 the USSR's total trade turnover with the countries of the European Continent had increased by approximately 200 percent in comparison with 1975, when the all-European conference was held. Our largest trading partners among the industrially developed capitalist countries are the FRG, Finland, Italy, and France.

Although the results of the increase in the USSR's trade turnover with capitalist Europe are impressive, they could have been even more significant if all the participating countries had adhered to the accord reached in Helsinki on removing obstacles to the development of mutually advantageous trade. Thus, for instance, the establishment of mutually advantageous relations between the two major European economic organizations -- CEMA and the EEC -- would undoubtedly accord with the spirit of the Final Act.

Advocating the development of equal and mutuallly advantageous economic ties, V.I. Lenin clearly defined the goals that are achieved in this process. On the one hand, participation in the international division of labor promotes the establishment of extensive international economic ties; on the other hand, this cooperation provides a material basis for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

This approach to the concept of economic cooperation is gaining increasing world recognition. It was also reflected in the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. The participating states in the all-European conference expressed their intention to encourage the development of industrial cooperation among organizations, enterprises, and firms in their countries and promote the adoption of measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for this cooperation -- specifically, "via the conclusion of intergovernmental and other bilateral and multilateral agreements among interested parties."

These provisions of the Final Act were embodied in a whole series of intergovernmental documents on questions of bilateral economic relations signed between the USSR and many countries that participated in the Helsinki conference. There were agreements on economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation and long-term programs for cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres covering periods of not less than 10 years, and with countries such as the FRG and Finland extending until the start of the next millennium.

Intergovernmental commissions on economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation have been created by agreement with the majority of European countries. Thus, a considerable legal treaty basis has been laid for mutually advantageous economic ties between the USSR and the industrially developed capitalist countries. This is one of the favorable results of the all-European conference.

Given the growing scale of the Soviet Union's economic exchange with foreign countries in the construction of industrial and other projects, the role of production sharing and barter forms of cooperation, which make it possible to make the most rational use of the advantages of the international division of labor to the benefit of all partners, is increasing. By the early eighties around 60 major industrial projects had been or were being built in the Soviet Union on the basis of barter agreements. In recent years cooperation between Soviet organizations and firms from other states on the construction of projects in third countries have been increasingly developing.

Soviet-Finnish economic ties can serve as a positive example of mutually advantageous cooperation. They have been an important factor in consolidating peace in the north of the European continent, which accords with the interests of our friendly countries. The amassed experience has created favorable preconditions for pooling the efforts of Soviet organizations and Finnish firms in implementing joint projects in third countries. Over the last decade the volume of this cooperation has increased by a factor of more than 30.

Firms and organizations from several countries are increasingly frequently participating in the construction of particular projects. An example of that is the major Ayios Dimitrios heat and electric power station. Its equipment is supplied by the soviet "Tekhnopromeksport" foreign trade association, the West German firms Energie- und Verfahrenstechnik and Mannesmann, the GDR's Elektrotechnik-Export/Import foreign trade enterprises, and the Greek firm Metek.

As we can see, over the past decade much that is good has been accumulted in the development of relations among the European countries. However, even more could have been achieved had it not been for the obstructionist policy of the U.S. Administration and certain of its European partners. The U.S. attempts, in violation of the provisions of the Final Act and other international legal norms and agreements, to declare a veritable war on the "project of the century" -- as the press termed the project to construct the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline -- are still fresh in everyone's memory. U.S. ruling circles not only banned U.S. corporations from delivering equipment and materials for this gigantic construction project, but exerted strong pressure on West European companies, forcing them to abandon participation in the project.

It is well known how this venture ended. The gas pipeline was completed ahead of schedule. Soviet natural gas reached its West European consumers ahead of schedule. The American companies lost advantageous orders. Has the United States learned any lessons from this? Unfortunately not. The United States, operating through the so-called Coordinating Committee (Cocom) set up on its initiative back at the height of the "cold war," strives to control Western exports to the USSR and the other socialist countries and toughen up terms for trade with the socialist states.

Bans, embargoes, and blockades are the means by which the United States and certain of its Western partners would like to damage the Soviet Union. It is in no way possible to assess these measures as actions according with the provisions of the Final Act. On the contrary, they entail the undermining of the Helsinki accords.

However, people in West European countries are increasingly coming to realize that in limiting their trade with the socialist countries, the United States is thereby intensifying the West European countries' dependence on U.S. monopolies. Here one cannot fail to recall V.I. Lenin's words: "As regards blockade, experience has shown that it is not known whom they hurt more: those being blockaded or those doing the blockading."

The Soviet Union fulfills all the provisions of the Final Act honestly and consistenly. Strictly observing the spirit and the letter of the agreements reached at the all-European conference, the USSR rejects attempts to use them as an instrument of political and economic pressure. This position was reaffirmed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, where it was stated that the Soviet Union advocates fruitful and all-around economic, scientific, and technical cooperation based on the principles of mutual advantage and excluding any discrimination. Our country is prepared to continue to expand and deepen trade relations and develop new forms of economic ties based on the sides' mutual interest in jointly assimilating scientific, technical, and technological innovations, in planning and building enterprises, and in developing raw material resources. The Final Act of the Helsinki conference looks to the future. The success of mutually advantageous cooperation serving the cause of peace and progress will depend on how accurately and honestly it is carried out by all those who signed it.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM'

LD260806 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 26 Aug 85

["The 'Free Flow of Information' Doctrine" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 26 TASS -- "The 'free flow of information' is the bourgeois doctrine of the spread of the information-and-propaganda output of the leading capitalist press, radio and television concerns unrestrained by any judicial or political controls", Alexey Ivkin writes in the newspaper PRAVDA. "This doctrine was put forward by U.S. ideologists and propaganda experts as a means to justify the U.S. press monopolies' global expansion to the point of open interference in the internal affairs of other states and imposing imperialist ideology on peoples."

"Four transnational giants, namely, the AP and UPI (U.S.A.), REUTER (Britain) and FRANCE PRESSE (France) news agencies have been dominating the information market in the non-socialist part of the world for a long time and firmly so far", the author of the article goes on. "The four major news agencies account for 33 million words out of a total of around 34 million words transmitted by all news agencies of capitalist countries put together."

"The developing countries are most heavily hit by the situation which took shape in the information sphere", the article says. "A majority of them lack developed national news media, that is experienced, well-trained personnel, sophisticated equipment and funds. They justly stand by the opinion that it is tremendously difficult to uphold and assert independence in a situation when the newly-free states are fettered by 'information imperialism' (This term was first applied in 1973 by the then-president of Finland Urho Kekkonen and has since been firmly established in the political vocabulary). This is the reason why the idea emerged among the newly-free states in the 1970s on the need to regulate the international information flow, to achieve as a minimum a balanced exchange of news and views and ensure a possibility of a judicial protection against acts of imperialism's ideological subversion and expansion."

U.S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CONTINUES VISIT

Agricultural Protocol Signed

LD271730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (TASS) -- John Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture, who is visiting the USSR, has had meetings here with leaders of a number of Soviet departments. During John Block's conversation with Valentin Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, it was noted that there is a good basis for the normalization and revitalizing of business contacts between the two countries in various agro-industrial spheres. Today, Valentin Mesyats and John Block signed a protocol on the exchange of young specialists for a reciprocal study of Soviet and U.S. scientific and production experience in the sphere of agriculture.

The U.S. secretary of agriculture was also received by Petr Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations were discussed during John Block's conversation with Nikolay Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

Meets Nikonov

LD271608 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Viktor Nikonov received today the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block.

During the conversation the sides discussed questions connected with the state and prospects of the development of Soviet-American cooperation in agriculture. The statement of John Block on the intention of the U.S. side to expand bilateral contacts in this sphere, as well as in the sphere of reciprocal trade, was met with satisfaction.

Victor Nikonov stressed that the Soviet Union continued to favour a steady and mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres with the U.S. in the interests of peace and the normalization of Soviet-American relations.

At the same time, the USSR resolutely rejects the attempts of certain circles in the U.S. to use trade and economic links for unseemly political purposes which have nothing to do with the interests of equitable international cooperation. These approaches do not promote either the smoothing over of our relations which are to play an active role in the prevention of the military threat hanging over mankind.

U.S. LAUNCHES SPACE SHUTTLE 'DISCOVERY' 27 AUG

LD271847 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 27 TASS -- The U.S. space shuttle Discovery carrying a five-man crew blasted off Cape Canaveral (Florida) today. The launch had been postponed twice, first, because of poor meterological conditions and later, because of a malfunction in the on-board computer.

The program of the mission which will last for one week provides for the placing of three communications satellites in orbit. However, the main task of the crew is to try and repair in space the malfunctioning Sincom 4-3 (Leasat-3) satellite which had been placed into low orbit last April. The satellite is designed for the use by the U.S. Navy.

Discovery's present mission comes as fresh demonstration of the importance the Pentagon attaches to the use of the space shuttle program in its militarist aims. A set of equipment tested during Discovery's flight last June is intended for accurate targetting of a laser ray from the earth at objects in the near-earth space which is essential to the development of attack space weapons.

KORNILOV VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET TIES, MORATORIUM

LD271735 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] During his current visit to Czechoslovakia, Yuriy Kornilov, leading commentator of the Soviet press agency TASS, was invited to be our guest.

Asked about the current state of Soviet-American relations, the subject with which he is primarily concerned, Comrade Kornilov replied as follows:

[Begin Kornilov recording in Russian fading into superimposed Czech translation] The Soviet Union and the United States are the two most powerful states in the world in the economic sense. They have colossal arsenals of modern nuclear weapons. They are members of the UN Security Council. Our view is that none of this gives either the Soviet Union or the United States any privileged rights. At the same time, however, we are convinced that this lays special responsibility on both our states for the fate of the world. Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are exceptionally important for both sides, but they are also immensely important for the international situation as a whole. In January, Reagan predicted that the year 1985 would become the year of dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. To some extent, this prediction gradually is being fulfilled, but only to a certain extent. The point is that today nations judge the policies of states and governments not according to their words but primarily according to their actions, and if we analyze Washington's political strategy it is difficult to rid ourselves of the impression that certain very influential circles in the United States are still concerned with seeking social and political reprisals; that it still seems to them that if just one more missile is acquired, if just one more launching pad in space is provided, if just one more peace initiative is blocked, if just one more terrorist action is carried out, then they will succeed in turning back the wheels of history. This approach, of course, cannot create good prospects for improving the development of Soviet-American relations, and this is regrettable. We must hope that sensible views and a sense of reality will, after all, gain the upper hand in American foreign policy. [end recording]

The next question concerned the reaction to and perspectives for the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. Here is commentator Yuriy Kornilov's reply:

[Begin Kornilov recording in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] The reaction to this Soviet initiative is represented by, and I don't think I am exaggerating, thousands and thousands of pages in newspapers and magazines, and thousands of kilometers of teletype. The reaction is varied depending on which forces are behind one or the other press organ or media form that is commenting. But if we were to single out the important thing from this enormous mass of reaction, we can say that the Soviet initiative was rightly received by the whole world as a very important, positive, timely step on the path toward putting the brakes on the arms race.

At a time when Washington strategists are making every attempt to avert the pressure of demands for an acceptance of the idea of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, Washington's ruling circles make it clear how much value one can give to their proclamations of their peace-loving nature. Not long ago, under pressure from the White House and the rulers of the arms industry, Congress approved the 1986 military budget, which exceeded $3 billion, which is a record figure in the country's history.

Another step is also proof of the true nature of American policy. A few days ago the American President signed the law 960, which sets out the dimensions of American military economic aid to other states for fiscal 1986 and 1987, and these amounts to nearly $26 million. These are the realities of American policy. They themselves clarify the causes of why the Americans rejected a moratorium on nuclear tests. All this is seen on one level and according to one line, the foundation of which is betting on being the winner. [end recording]

We have acquainted you with the replies of a chief commentator of the Soviet press agency TASS, Yuriy Kornilov, to questions put by our editor.

REAGAN CLAIMS USSR 'HEATING UP PASSIONS' IN RSA

LD271819 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 27 Aug 85

["Laying the Blame at the Wrong Door...." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Eureka! It has become clear to the White House at long last who "is heating up passions" in the Republic of South Africa [RSA] where rivers of blood of that country's Black population flow. The President himself has revealed the "culprit". It is the Soviet Union, which, according to him, is keen on exploiting the developments in that country to its own advantage. So, everything is simple and clear: The intrigues of Moscow once again. This startling "disclosure" caused an embarrassment even among weathered administration officials. In any case, responding to a direct question what the President had in mind when he accused the Soviet Union of involvement in mass anti-racist actions in South Africa, one of them said that he did not know and that one should ask the President.

It is difficult, however, to find an answer to this question even if one has the richest fantasy. But it is quite possible to give a plan answer why Washington needed to pile up the regular falsehood concerning the Soviet Union.

The rampage of savage terror in the land of racism has touched off a wave of indignation around the world. Even some U.S. allies deemed it necessary to condemn mass arrests and killings of South African Blacks and declare some economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. The White House, however, does not even wish to hear about abandoning its policy of "constructive engagement" with the bloody regime, about sanctions of any kind against brutal obscurantists. So, with each passing day it is finding itself in an increasingly greater isolation on the international scene.

How to justify this line of conduct turning the United States into the accomplice of the crimes perpetrated in the Republic of South Africa? How to camouflage the fact that it is prompted by selfish interests of U.S. monopolies and the Pentagon, for which South Africa is the source of fabulous profits, the supplier of critical raw material and, moreover, the strategically important springboard on the African Continent? How to get people to forget that the racist regime is propped up by U.S. capital investments amounting to 15,000 million dollars? There is nothing more simple than to raise a clamour about the "hand of Moscow" and to pass its policy for counteraction to the "evil empire". The White House acts precisely on this recipe.

The simpletons, who are to be deluded by such a threadbare and simple method, are hardly to be found outside the United States. But how far can politicians go, for whom the simplified approach to world problems is becoming a suitable screen and, moreover, a habit which is second nature.

CORRECTION TO WEAPONS PLANT 'DANGEROUS' POLICY

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "New Binary Weapons Plant 'Dangerous' U.S. Policy" published in the 23 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 3:

Second paragraph, line five reads: ...it is best of all to seek the approval of the new chemical weapons program this year when there are no elections. This year or never, he added.

The question arises... (confirming queried words; supplying indistinct words)

Third paragraph, line four reads: ...of a comprehensive chemical weapons ban treaty. (adding "chemical")

Same paragraph, line six reads: ...in Nevada, to build the MX, the Midgetman and other missiles... (changing "test" to "build"; adding "the")

Last paragraph, penultimate line reads: ...of chemical weapons including those mapped to produce in... (changing "in putting" to "including"; supplying indistinct word)

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS OPEN IN GENEVA

LD271247 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva, August 27 TASS -- A fresh round of Afghan-Pakistani talks started at Geneva's Palais des Nations today through mediation of the United Nations secretary-general's personal representative, Diego Cordovez.

The Afghan delegation to the talks is headed by Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, the Pakistani team is led by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

RESULTS OF SOVIET-AFGHAN COOPERATION TALKS

Final Meeting of Session

LD271331 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1252 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug (TASS) -- Afghanistan's economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union is an important factor of the DRA's successful socioeconomic development, said Mohammad Sarwar Mangal, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, speaking during the final meeting of the fifth session of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-Afghan commission for economic cooperation, which ended here today. The Soviet delegation at the talks was headed by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ziya Nuriyev.

The sides discussed the progress and prospects in the development of bilateral economic cooperation in such fields as the gas and mining, agriculture, irrigation, light, and food industries. In particular, the sides noted concrete ways of further deepening mutually favorable cooperation and possibilities were examined for uniting efforts in setting up a number of new Afghan economic projects.

In the area of agriculture, for example, the prospects for cooperation between Soviet and Afghan organizations in the mechanization of agricultural production in the DRA and the creation of new tractor and machine stations with Soviet aid were discussed.

The Soviet Union expressed readiness to supply Afghanistan with the necessary technology for the implementation of joint projects, equipment, and materials, and to assist specialists from corresponding industries.

Also discussed were possibilities for further development of cooperation in power engineering which is so important for the Afghan economy.

During the current session, both sides reviewed prospects for the expansion of bilateral trade on an equal, balanced [sbalansirovannoy] basis. Note was made of the significant growth in the volume of Soviet-Afghan trade turnover in the current 1981-85 5-year period: This index amounts to R3.3 billion.

The heads of the delegations signed a corresponding protocol on the results of the commission's work.

Agreement on Gas Industry

LD271630 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1322 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (TASS) -- A bilateral agreement signed here today provides for further expansion and deepening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the gas industry and extraction of natural gas. The document was signed for the Soviet side by Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, and for the Afghan side by Mohammad Sarwar Mangal, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee.

According to the understanding achieved, Soviet and Afghan organizations will continue joint geological prospecting work to find new reserves of natural gas on DRA territory, and will cooperate in the erection of a number of new projects in the Afghan gas industry.

The gas industry is one of the leading areas of mutually beneficial Soviet-Afghan cooperation.

By the joint efforts of the two countries, five large gas deposits were discovered on DRA territory and it is industrially feasible to exploit them. Several of them, including Khaja-Gogirdak and Jurkuduk, already have their equipment built and are sending gas through the pipelines that were built with the participation of Soviet organizations.

In the past few months, 10 gas wells were drilled with the participation of Soviet specialists and boring work has been started on another four.

Natural gas is the main Afghan export to the USSR. Last year, for example, the Soviet Union received nearly R260 million worth of gas from the DRA. These deliveries cover a significant portion of the cost of Soviet-made equipment and technology that the USSR exports to its Afghan partners, not only for the gas industry, but for other branches of the country's national economy, industry, agriculture, transportation, and others.

DRA PLANNING CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH BAYBAKOV

PM280837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] On 26 August, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received S. Mangal, DRA deputy prime minister and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee, who is in Moscow.

In the course of the friendly talk which took place, questions of the further expansion of economic ties and deepening of cooperation in the sphere of planning activity between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan were discussed.

GORBACHEV, LAOS' PHOMVIHAN ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD271633 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Aug 85

["In a Friendly Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug TASS -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers.

An exchange of information took place on the progress of communist and socialist construction in the Soviet Union and Laos, and on preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 4th LPRD Congress.

M.S. Gorbachev hailed the achievements with which the Laotian people are meeting the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

On behalf of the party and the people of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the government of the USSR, and the Soviet people for the great disinterested aid and the energetic support in the matter of the construction of the foundations of socialism and defense of the gains of the Laotian revolution.

The high level of development of Soviet-Lao relations, built on a firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, was noted with satisfaction. Participants in the conversation spoke in favor of the further deepening of relations between the CPSU and the LPRP, and in favor of the steadfast strengthening of the varied cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos.

The examination of topical international issues has confirmed the unity of views and assessments concerning the situation in the world and prospects for its development.

Kaysone Phomvihan declared that the Lao people fully support the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policies, and its proposals aimed at averting a world nuclear conflagration, preventing the militarization of space, and at curbing the arms race.

M.S. Gorbachev gave a high appraisal of the constructive initiatives of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, which are aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia. A prompt settlement in that region would serve the interests of all peoples interested in peace and security.

During the course of the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality, and total mutual understanding, a joint Soviet-Lao statement was adopted, which is being published separately

Attend Banquet

LD271738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers gave a luncheon today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Kaysone Phomvihan, the general secreatry of the LPRP and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers.

Laotian official personages accompanying Kaysone Phomvihan were present at the luncheon. The following were present from the Soviet side: Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Sokolov, Zaykov, Kapitonov, and Nikonovi; Comrade Arkhpov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministries; Comrade Tolygin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministries; leading officials from a number of ministries and authorities, and other officials.

In the course of the luncheon, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Gorbachev and Phomvihan exchanged speeches.

PRAVDA HAILS INDOCHINA MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

PM231600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Fadeyev "Commentator's Column": "Principled Position"]

[Text] A conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, the SRV, and Laos has ended in Phnom Penh. In recent years these meetings have become traditional, which is indisputable evidence of the purposeful efforts of the three fraternal countries of Indochina to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia.

Let us recall that just before the present Phnom Penh meeting there was a conference of foreign ministers of the ASEAN states which highlighted the difference in the approaches of the two groups of states to the same problem -- the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia. At the meeting in Malaysia's capital some of its participants once again tried to arouse passions around the so-called Cambodian problem." Their aim? This has not changed for a long time; to increase confrontation between the ASEAN countries and the three states of Indochina and to help attempts to draw the association into the wake of Washington's militarist aspirations in the region.

But peace and stability in Southeast Asia cannot be achieved by means of political subterfuges which run counter to the strivings and interests of the peoples living there. At the conference in Phnom Penh its participants put forward a number of constructive and principled proposals, which are precisely those which could mark the start of a process of talks, promote the relaxation of tension in the region, and create a favorable atmosphere for the peaceful settlement of problems in Southeast Asia. The communique adopted on the results of the meeting states that, despite the obstacles erected by reactionary circles, trends toward dialogue continue to strengthen in Southeast Asia. There is no doubt that in this sphere the upcoming meeting of foreign ministers of Vietnam and Indonesia will be useful.

The countries of Indochina are sincerely striving to establish good-neighborly relations with Thailand. Each of them individually or all three are ready to start talks with Bangkok. For its part, Cambodia may start discussions with various foreign Khmer groupings on conditions that the Pol Pot clique is eliminated from the political arena.

The three countries' readiness to take part in an international conference to resolve the problems of peace and security in Southeast Asia was stressed. Finally, seeking to confirm their goodwill in practice, they stated that the development of the situation and the strengthening of the revolutionary process in Cambodia enable Cambodia and the SRV to fully complete the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer units from Cambodia earlier than planned, by 1990. At the same time the documents of the Phnom Penh conference create the preconditions for the resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese talks on normalizing relations between the two countries.

The proposals put forward in Phnom Penh deserve the most serious attention from all who display genuine concern for the fate of peace in that region and the people's vital interests.

PRAVDA CITES RUDE PRAVO ON 1968 EVENTS IN CSSR

PM230848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Firm Foundations"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Aug -- The international assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to Czechoslovakia in 1968 in defense of its revolutionary gains created firm foundations for the socialist forces in our party, which, thanks to it, were able to deal a political rebuff to the counterrevolutionary and right-wing opportunist elements that posed a threat to the socialist system in the CSSR, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes today in an editorial article entitled "To Develop Socialism and Strengthen Its Defense."

The past years have fully confirmed the correctness of the political course of our Communist Party, which has really proved that it has taken account of the lessons of the crisis development in the party and in society. The efforts aimed at liquidating the consequences of the crisis in the course of the normalization of life in the country and later in the subsequent development of socialism in Czechoslovakia have yielded fruit in all spheres. This is also indicated by the progressive growth of our economy, the rise in the living standards of the country's population, the deepening of socialist democracy, and the firm position of our party and country in the socialist community.

We are now entering the period of immediate preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress. The party is seeking to ensure that the preparations for the congress become the affair of our whole society.

Today the destinies of peace and of mankind's progress depend on the successes of socialist building in each socialist state and on the coordination of the socialist countries' policies in the international arena, RUDE PRAVO emphasizes. Therefore, we must not relax for a moment our efforts aimed at strengthening unity and comprehensively developing and deepening the fraternal socialist countries' cooperation in the political, ideological, economic, and defense spheres.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Variant Report

PM230850 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Following the Correct Course"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Aug -- The international assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to Czechoslovakia in 1968 in defense of its revolutionary gains created firm foundations for the socialist forces in our party, which, thanks to it, were able to deal a political rebuff to the counterrevolutionary and right-wing opportunist elements that posed a threat to the socialist system in the CSSR, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes today in an editorial article entitled "To Develop Socialism and Strengthen Its Defense."

The past years have fully confirmed the correctness of the political course of our Communist Party, which has really proved that it has taken account of the lessons of the crisis development in the party and in society. This is also indicated by the progressive growth of our economy, the rise in the living standards of the country's population, the deepening of socialist democracy, the firm position of our party and country in the socialist community, and the growth in the CSSR's prestige in the international arena.

We are now entering the period of immediate preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress. The party is seeking to ensure that the preparations for the congress become the affair of our whole society.

The international situation is characterized by an acute struggle between the forces of socialism, peace, and progress and the forces of imperialism, war, and reaction. In present-day international relations, the socialist community acts as a very important factor of peace and as a stabilizing force.

HUNGARIAN TRADE OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD261810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Tomorrow is the 40th anniversary of the signing of the first trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Hungary. Istvanne Tamas, Hungarian deputy trade representative in the Soviet Union, is at our microphone:

[Tamas] During the last 40 years, trade turnover between our countries has increased roughly 100-150 times. This year, for example, trade turnover will exceed R9 billion. Specialized production currently plays a huge role in our trade turnover. This accounts for our high level of economic development. For instance, 40 percent of Hungarian exports and 14 percent of Soviet exports are based on this. I believe that this process will develop further, and that the economic integration of our countries and cooperation based on specialized and coordination will increase. Our cooperation is based on planning. We look far ahead. Coordination of national economic plans for the next 5-year period will be completed in our countries this year.

During the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country, a long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation until the year 2000 was signed in Moscow. Let me give you one example. During the jubilee exhibition held in Moscow the 100,000th Ikarus bus was handed over to the Soviet customer. As an example of cooperation in the area of motor vehicles I can say a few words about the reconstruction of the Likino bus works, where comfortable, new Soviet buses are being jointly developed. The first consignment has even been produced. Or one can cite a new form of cooperation, in which the other CEMA member countries, as well as the Soviet Union and Hungary, are participating. This is the construction of the atomic power station at the town of Paks, the first to be built in Hungary. It is well-known that Hungary will participate in the construction of the Yamburg gas pipeline and the mining and dressing combine at Krivoy Rog. All these agreements are examples of a new type of cooperation. They enrich our foreign trade turnover.

I believe that the projects I have listed are good examples of the steady development of foreign trade ties between our countries, of new forms of cooperation. This is helping to implement the decisions of the CEMA summit conference.

SUPREME SOVIET DECREE AWARDS HUNGARY'S OVARI

LD231335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Peoples' Friendship by a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This marks his great services in strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union and also his 60th birthday.

U.S.-UK SECRET "STAR WARS" TALKS, CONTRACTS VIEWED

LD271133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Our correspondent Sergey Sayneko reports from London:

The newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES reports that a British official delegation visited the United States last week with the aim of holding secret talks leading to the conclusion of an agreement on British firms' participation in the so-called "star wars" program of the Reagan administration. Both sides are trying to reach an agreement by October, so that President Reagan can speak of real support by his NATO allies at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. At the same time, U.S. officials have stated that the U.S. Congress is unlikely ever to agree to approve British demands for the allocation to British firms of $1.5 billion from the overall fund for research.

In this regard, apprehension is increasing in British scientific and business circles that American companies and firms will seize all the most advantageous contracts. However, it seems this does little to concern the senior partner across the Atlantic, since the United States tries in every way to involve Great Britain in the network of its research work within the framework of the "star wars" program, and to obtain for itself all the most top-notch things Britain possesses in the scientific and technological field. Moreover, the Americans are trying to avoid all kinds of financial losses.

FRENCH INDIGNANT OVER RAINBOW WARRIOR REPORT

LD271149 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, August 27 TASS -- The French public has responded with indignation to a report released here on the results of an official inquiry into an act of subversion aboard the Rainbow Warrior vessel of the international environmentalist organization Greenpeace. The ship, about to set sail for Atoll Mururoa, the site of French nuclear tests, was blown up and sunk in the Auckland port, New Zealand, and a crew member was killed.

A report made on instructions from the government by Bernard Tricot, a member of the French Council of State, admits that the persons arrested by the New Zealand police on suspicions of involvement in the crime, the husband and wife Turenge, are in reality agents of the General Directorate of External Security, a French secret service reporting to the Defense Ministry. The report at the same time attempts to whitewash the French top leadership and to prove that the French authorities were not implicated. It claims, for instance, that no decision was taken at the governmental level to do any damage to the Rainbow Warrior and that the agents only were to collect information about the Greenpeace activities and to watch the movements of the ships of that organization.

The document, LE MONDE stresses, has not properly explained any of the facts pertinent to the crime, which were promptly collected by the New Zealand police at the site of the blast. One gets the impression, the newspaper continues, that Tricot's task was to defuse the "political bomb" of the Greenpeace affair in the interests of the French authorities.

L'HUMANITE characterises the Tricot report as state-level lies, and the French Communist Party views the results of the official inquiry into the involvement of the French secret services in the Rainbow Warrior blast as a groundless attempt to whitewash the government.

Tricot admitted that he did not have available to him all the information about the case but nevertheless sounded categorical in all his conclusions, which look pre-arranged, Andre Lajoinie, a member of the Politbureau of the French Communist Party and chairman of the communist group in the National Assembly, has stated. The prestige of France has been damaged, he has stressed, and the French have the right to know the truth about this affair. Andre Lajoinie has demanded on behalf of the French Communist Party anew that a commission be set up at the National Assembly to control the activities of the secret services.

Canberra, August 27 TASS -- New Zealand has reacted strongly and with obvious displeasure to Bernard Tricot's report on the results of the official inquiry into the act of subversion against the Rainbow Warrior. New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange has characterised Tricot's conclusions as mockery. According to him, the report whitewashing Paris is full of controversy and leads to the deterioration of relations between New Zealand and France. It is impossible to believe the conclusions of the report, the prime minister stressed, and urged France to recall its ambassador in Wellington "for consultations."

A few hours before the release of the report, David Lange told the press that the New Zealand police had irrefutable proof of the involvement of the French intelligence service in the blast and that this proof had been passed on to France.

U.S. NATO PRESSURE ON GREECE FRUITLESS

PM271244 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik "Commentator's Column": "Plain Truth"]

[Text] The latest trip to Athens by the Pentagon's emissary, U.S. General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, has ended fruitlessly. Greece's foreign policy line, and particularly its special position in NATO, remain unaltered, the country's official spokesman declared at the conclusion of Rogers' talks with the Greek leadership.

What the general was actually seeking were changes in this sphere. He was not alone in this respect. Official representatives of Washington have literally thronged the Greek capital this summer. Behind closed doors, the transatlantic visitors attempted to apply a tactic which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR described as "pressure without ultimatums."

The United States and its closest NATO allies have repeatedly resorted to this tactic toward Greece over the last few years. They resumed with renewed efforts following last June's parliamentary elections, when the Panhellenic Socialist Movement scored an impressive victory. Initially, people in NATO capitals expressed hope that the socialist leadership would "soften" its stance on questions of detente and disarmament, which had aroused the Atlanticists' displeasure repeatedly in the past. Perhaps, now was the time for Greece to "come to its senses," having gratified voters with peace-loving slogans and attracted their support.

But this was not to be. The Greek Government's declarations reaffirmed its resolve to remove U.S. military bases from the country and to work for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. There were no changes in the line of maintaining an independent approach toward the solution of international problems on the basis of Greece's national interests, instead of unconditional subordination to "NATO discipline."

There was anxiety in Washington and in NATO's Brussels headquarters. But they could think of nothing new, apart from the same old countermeasures in the form of alternating "the carrot and the stick." The persuasion by numerous transatlantic intercessors is, as before, backed up by various "sanctions."

It must be stated that so far pressure on Athens has yielded no real results, and this can be explained. Opinion polls held in Greece over the last few years have invariably confirmed that the overwhelming majority of the population disapproves of both the country's membership in NATO and the presence of U.S. bases. It was this majority that enabled the socialists to remain in power for another term. Today it is no longer possible to ignore the feelings of the broad masses. But neither Washington nor Brussels is willing to accept this plain truth.

DANISH CP CRITICAL OF EEC, NATO PLANS

LD271612 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Copenhagen, August 27 TASS -- The plenary meeting of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee drew attention to the importance of the new peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries aimed at terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space.

The Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party urged the Danish public to step up actions against the moves to draw Denmark into dangerous military preparations of the United States and other NATO member countries and to facilitate the realization of the idea of creating a nuclear free zone in the north of the European Continent.

The plenary meeting criticised the plans of the EEC leadership to convert the "Common Market" into a political and military alliance. It adopted a special document which says that these plans run counter to Denmark's national interests and hamper Denmark in steering an independent course in domestic and foreign affairs. The plenary meeting arrived at the conclusions that it is necessary to hold a nationwide referendum on the issue of Denmark's involvement in carrying through the plans of the EEC military-political integration.

NORWAY OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CRITICIZED

LD271624 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Norway's Defence Minister Anders Sjaastad has again declared against the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. Addressing an annual conference of representatives of Norwegian Armed Forces, he motivated his objections by the claim that Norway's accession to the demand of the peoples of the Scandinavian countries for declaring Northern Europe to be a nuclear-free zone will hardly meet with understanding from the United States and the West European countries.

It is amazing that the Norwegian minister should express concern not with the interests of his compatriots, but be more interested in how such a vital action would be received in Washington.

Yet the minister is sure to know that an overwhelming majority of the population of Norway like the other Nordic countries, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Iceland, does not accept nuclear weapons on its territory and declares in support of the idea of turning Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone, which was specifically spelled out by President Urho Kekkonen of Finland more than two decades ago.

The idea of a nuclear-free north has met with broad support in Sweden, which put forward the proposal that a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons be created. Some territories in Denmark, in particular in Faeroe Islands unanimously voted for a non-nuclear status for their country, and Greenland's parliament unanimously declared against the deployment of nuclear weapons on the island both in peace and in wartime.

An identical decision has been passed by the Icelandic Althing (parliament), which prohibited the deployment of nuclear weapons both in the country and the calls of U.S and NATO naval ships with nuclear weapons on board at Iceland's ports and territorial waters.

Recently tens of thousands of Norwegians, Danes, Swedes and Finns demonstrated in Holmenkollen near Oslo their ardent support for the idea of nuclear-free Nordic Europe and declared their determination to fight for peace and disarmament, against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union solidarizes with the demand put forward by the Scandinavian public that a nuclear-free zone be created in the north of Europe. The implementation of that demand could become an important step towards ensuring the security of peoples in that region, to delivering the European continent from nuclear weapons. Expressing support for that idea, the USSR declared its readiness to take concrete steps for its implementation.

Norway's defence minister taking the lead from Washington, which is the main opponent of nuclear-free Nordic Europe and is reluctant to heed the voice of the peoples of the Scandinavian countries, the voice of reason, is expressing the fear that the creation of a nuclear-free zone and the inclusion of Norway into it will reduce the role and significance of Norway in NATO, which, as he alleges, will adversely affect her authority and prestige in the international arena. He prefers to remain loyal to the Pentagon's "strategic concept of the defence of the NATO's northern flank", in which Norway is assigned an unseemly role.

By lashing out against the idea of a nuclear-free zone, the minister may enhance his prestige at the Pentagon, but this will hardly happen in his own country and in Northern Europe as a whole.

PFLP LEADER HABASH ADDRESSES SOVIET JOURNALISTS

LD232221 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] A PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] delegation, headed by George Habash, PFLP secretary general, is currently visiting the Soviet Union.

A news conference was held in the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Moscow. In his address to the Soviet journalists, George Habash said the following:

[Begin Habash recording] Allow me to put on record, in the name of the PFLP and, perhaps, in the name of all the patriotic and democratic forces within the PLO, that what we read in all the Soviet information media about the Middle East issue and about the Palestinian issue, especially in the recent period [sentence as heard]. Our Palestinian masses, or to be exact at least the patriotic and democratic vanguard of the Palestinian revolution, follow up daily what is written in the Soviet information media, and they are greatly pleased and completely satisfied when they find that the information media, in their analyses and views, agree completely with the views of patriotic and democratic forces on the Palestinian and Arab arena.

As for the aggressive policy adopted by the United States some years ago, which is aimed at aggravating international relations, at undermining the policy of detente, at continuing the policies of the arms race, at not responding to the Soviet proposals concerning checking nuclear weapons, and at the militarization of outer space, all these aggressive policies, naturally, are reflected on our region in the Middle East and on our Palestinian issue. We see the reflections of these aggressive policies clearly every day. These aggressive policies have their military effect and political effect. The military effect is the "Bright star" about which you have heard in recent weeks, between the U.S. forces and the Egyptian regime in addition to other Arab regimes. The military effect also includes the well-known strategic alliance between American imperialism and Israel and its detailed military implications.

On the political level, these extremely aggressive policies also have their political effect on the Palestinian issue and on the whole Arab and Middle East region. What is the primary shape of these aggressive policies? My answer is: The unilateral bargains excluding the Soviet Union from participating in finding just solutions to the Middle East crisis, for example the Camp David policy and spreading the policy of Camp David. This is primary shape of the imperialist aggressive policies in the region of the Middle East.

How do we interpret the 1982 aggression -- the invasion of Lebanon in 1982? What was its political objective? The objective was to include the Lebanese arena in the Camp David policy, and this is in readiness for extending it to other Arab arenas. The 17 May 1984 agreement was designed to include Lebanon as a second link in the chain of Camp David. The Lebanese patriotic forces and the Palestinian patriotic forces in Lebanon, as a result of their alliance with Syria, torpedoed the 17 May agreement, thwarting the inclusion of Lebanon in the Camp David policy. When the 17 May agreement collapsed, imperialism began to implement Camp David in other arenas. Its efforts centered on the Palestinian-Jordanian link. I leave it to you to evaluate the Palestinian link in light of the Palestinian issue being the heart of the struggle against imperialism in the entire area -- it is the issue through which one can see the extent of the hostility of imperialism not only against the Palestinian people but also its blatant hostility generally in the whole area and the world. I regret to say that the Amman agreement -- that is, the 11 February agreement, the King Husayn-Yasir 'Arafat agreement -- paved the way for imperialist moves directed at realizing the Camp David policy and extending it to other arenas in the area. This agreement has become the structure on which imperialism relies in deepening the inter-Palestinian differences and spreading these differences to the Arab arena in order to fragment all the anti-imperialist forces for the sake of creating a new Camp David link in the Palestinian-Jordanian arena.

Please permit me to express the conviction of the PFLP, namely, that the 11 February agreement constitutes the most dangerous stage through which the Palestinian national struggle has been passing since the establishment of the PLO. We have a deep conviction in this matter. We consider this agreement, the beginning of joining the separate solutions -- the separate deals -- as part of the American solution. Naturally, the United States has welcomed this agreement. The struggle against this agreement is a struggle for the proper and sound Palestinian national unity.

Without canceling this (?agreement) it is difficult to build a national unity on sound and anti-imperialist foundations. Instead of a program of separate deals we put forward a program of an unconditional independent Palestinian state, including self-determination and return, through an international conference. Our loyal friend the Soviet Union is a major defender of this program [end recording]

PRAVDA on Press Conference

PM231710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] The Palestinian resistance movement is fully resolved to continue the struggle for the implementation of the Palestinian Arab People's inalienable rights to return to their homes, to self-determination, and to the creation of their own independent state. This was emphasized at a press conference held in Moscow 22 August.

G. Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, noted that the aggressive and imperialist course of the U.S. Administration, which is providing patronage for Israel's expansionist ambitions, obstructs the fair solution of region's problems, central among which is the Palestinian question. At present, he stressed, it is necessary to rally all democratic forces of the Palestinian people within the PLO framework to resist the attempts by certain strata of the movement to gamble on separate deals in the Camp David spirit. The experience of almost 60 years of struggle by the Palestinians has shown that any plans for agreements dictated by narrow interests and concluded with the participation of imperialist powers have inevitably failed.

G. Habash declared that the earliest possible convening of an international conference on the Near East is necessary for a fair and all-embracing solution to the Palestinian question. I am convinced he said, that this forum will not succeed without the participation of the Soviet Union, reliable and long-standing defender of Palestinian rights.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES CURRENT SITUATION IN IRAN

PM270950 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Dismal Fifth Anniversary"]

[Text] Presidential elections were held in Iran the other day. As the bourgeois mass media had forecast, they were won by the current president -- Hojjat ol-Eslam S.A. Khamene'i -- who beat his two relatively unknown rivals from the same ruling party and was reelected.

Commenting on the course of the short election campaign that preceded the elections, the Western press drew attention to a number of statements made by representatives of the legal, or more accurately now, semilegal opposition which still remains in Iran. In particular, it was reported that several dozen politicians belonging to the "liberation movement of Iran" boycotted the presidential elections.

Explaining the motives for their decision, representatives of the movement published a communique which stated that "we cannot participate in these elections since we do not approve the policy of a monopoly on candidacies" but at the same time reaffirmed their loyalty to the Islamic Republic and its Constitution. At the same time they deemed it necessary to stress that they made this decision "clearly aware of its possible consequences and even of the danger to our lives" which they are running.

Why did the authors of the communique fear for their lives? First, probably because their headquarters were recently smashed up and the newspaper they published has been banned. Second, obviously because they deemed it necessary to list in the communique the multitude of "difficulties threatening the country's future." Particular mention among these was made of the "despotism, egoism, and violence reigning in social and political relations, the absence of political, social, juridical, and economic security, the indifference of officials to the Constitution and the law, the catastrophe engendered by the imposed war of attrition, and the increase in the country's dependence on abroad." Moreover, it is obvious that, in calling the Iraq-Iran military conflict today an "imposed war of attrition," the representatives of the "liberation movement of Iran" are drawing attention to the fact that the other side -- Iraq -- has long expressed its readiness to end military operations and start peace talks aimed at finding a political settlement to disputed issues.

I do not intend to pass judgment on the entire list of "difficulties threatening the future" of Iran. Its authors are Iranians and they are better placed to know what is happening in the country. But the fact that the Iraq-Iran war, which will soon mark its dismal fifth anniversary, runs counter to the fundamental interests of both the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and is having catastrophic consequences for their countries is indisputable. According to Western diplomats' most modest calculations, London's THE SUNDAY TIMES wrote the other day, the conflict has already cost the lives of 250,000-300,000 people and around 500,000 have been maimed. The damage done to the economies of Iran and Iraq runs into hundreds of billions of dollars. Although it can be said with confidence that, given a serious approach, there is not a single disputed problem between the two countries that could not be resolved peacefully around the negotiating table.

The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the United Nations organizations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Arab League, and everyone else who, since the very first days of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, has made and continues to make efforts to end it have proceeded on the basis of this premise. As has been graphically demonstrated by the development of events, the Iraq-Iran conflict has played into the hands of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, Zionism, and world reaction. The fears of the progressive and democratic public that, exploiting the situation created by the conflict, these forces would try to go onto the offensive against national liberation movements and against the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the countries of the region, were justified.

Since the start of the Iran-Iraq war the U.S. Administration, for example, has made no secret of systematically building up U.S. military might in the Persian Gulf zone and continually threatening to intervene against one country or the other on the invented pretext of "ensuring the safety of shipping." On the other hand, something else has also been observed: The Iranian regime, which considers itself to be revolutionary, has stood alongside the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism insofar as the counterrevolutionary activity conducted year in, year out against democratic Afghanistan is concerned, even though Tehran propaganda tirelessly calls U.S. imperialism its country's "number one enemy."

The Iraq-Iran armed conflict has considerably damaged the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the Arab countries, particularly their struggle for a just Near East settlement and a solution of the Palestinian problem. It seems that with the passage of time the split caused by the conflict, with certain Arab states on different sides of the barricades, is not only proving impossible to surmount but is, on the contrary, deepening. Thus the argument is still continuing fruitlessly in roughly the following direction: One group of countries insists that all Arabs without exception should side with Iraq on the basis of the joint defense treaty concluded within the framework of the Arab League, which the other side counters with the following question: Why was the aforesaid treaty not used when Israel unleashed its aggression against Lebanon in 1982 with U.S. connivance?

Clearly this state of affairs should be seen as the explanation of the fact that, having elaborated a pan-Arab program for a Near East settlement in the Moroccan city of Fes in September 1982 -- a program which, incidentally, gained extensive international support -- the Arab countries have not succeeded in making any progress at all in its pratical implementation. This in turn has prompted certain illusions and temptations among certain Arab leaders with regard to trying the path of separate deals once again. As a result there has been the Amman agreement, the Casablanca summit conference of certain Arab states, and unending shuttle operations in the region by U.S. envoys.

And as if summing up the results of this state of affairs that favors the U.S.-Israeli "strategic allies," the Tel Aviv University Center for Strategic Studies draws the following conclusion: Even after the expensive Lebanese adventure the Israeli army remains the strongest in the Near East, since the inter-Arab conflicts continue and the creation of a coalition of several Arab states against Israel still remains impossible.

Meanwhile, recent frontline reports from the Iraq-Iran war attest that the conflict is sharpening with new force. Evidently, contrary to the hopes of all people of goodwill, the goal is being set of still further stepping up the scale of the "catastrophe engendered by the imposed war of attrition."

TASS NOTES REAGAN'S REMARKS ON S. AFRICAN REGIME

LD271251 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 27 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reaffirmed the White House's continued course towards "constructive engagement" with racist-ruled South Africa.

In an interview with an Atlanta radio station, he praised the Pretoria regime for alleged achievements in bringing about "a more perfect democracy."

Contrary to generally recognized facts, the President claimed that racial segregation in South Africa was eliminated. He tried to "explain" the unprecedented crisis of the apartheid system by intrigues of the Soviet Union which is, allegedly seeking to heighten the situation in South Africa.

According to Reagan, "constructive engagement" between Washington and Pretoria resulted in "very substantial changes" in South Africa. He opposed the imposition of economic sanctions against the apartheid regime, repeating the trite claim that such a step would only affect the blacks.

CONGO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 AUG

LD240603 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the National People's Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo, headed by Ganga-Zanzou, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor and chairman of the National People's Assembly, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Today the parliamentarians visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were welcomed by Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During their talks, mutual striving for a further consolidation of interparliamentary contacts that would promote friendship and expand cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo was stressed.

Kuznetsov Receives Delegation

LD261809 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 26 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received in the Kremlin a delegation of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Jean Ganga-Zanzou, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, chairman of the People's National Assembly.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo is based on the principles of respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual advantage. The development of bilateral ties meets vital interests of the peoples of both countries. The need of the further widening of versatile Soviet-Congolese cooperation resting on a durable basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries was noted in a friendly conversation. An important contribution to this must be contacts along the parliamentary line between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo.

Concern over the aggravation of the situation in the world was expressed when the international situation was touched upon. In this connection Vasiliy Kuznetsov noted that it is not the Soviet Union that is responsible for such developments. He called the attention of the guests to peaceful initiatives of the USSR aimed at safeguarding peace, at preventing nuclear war, terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space and, specifically, to the Soviet Union's decision to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions from August 6.

The head of the delegation expressed gratitude for the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union and the hospitality accorded. "Our tour of the Soviet Union, meetings with Soviet people enabled members of the delegation to see the successes of the Soviet state in economic and social development, to get convinced of the sincere striving of the Soviet people for peace", he said.

The guest spoke highly of the all-round assistance and support given by the Soviet Union to the Congolese people in the construction of new life. "The experience of the development of your state, friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR, are of much importance to us in the development of the national economy, in the consolidation of the country's independence", said Jean Ganga-Zanzou.

Taking part in the conversation were chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Georgiy Tarazevich, USSR Ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo Vladimir Lobachev, other officials, as well as Ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to the USSR Dominique Bouhouayi.

A working meeting of Soviet and Congolese parliamentarians was held on the same day.

The sides exchanged information on the structure and activity of the supreme bodies of state authority of the two countries, declared for the development of ties between them.

A luncheon was given in honour of the guests on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

NOTE ON NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE PRESENTED AT UN

LD231805 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 23 TASS -- The Soviet Union stands for the early exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence, the Soviet Permanent Mission to the United Nations says in a note to the United Nations secretary general. The note, presenting the Soviet Union's position on granting independence to Namibia, occupied by the South African racists, stresses the need for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia, and for the surrender of all power to the Southwest Africa People's Organization, recognized as the sole and genuine representative of the Namibian people.

WEST'S INVOLVEMENT WITH NAMIBIA CRITICIZED

PM271327 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by I. Ivanov: "Freedom for the Last Colony"]

[Excerpt] ...Late at night another freight aircraft lands at London's (Pertuik) airport.

The unloading begins rapidly, even too rapidly. The half-erased inscription "from Southwest Africa" can be seen on one of the containers. Yes, in the West European countries some people are still trying somehow to conceal the plundering of the natural resources of the territory of Namibia. But in the United States no one has any intention of making it a secret. Namibian uranium and diamonds, zinc and copper, lead and nickel -- strategic raw material for the military-industrial complex of the United States and other NATO countries -- are flowing out. That is one reason for the cynicism and persistence with which the leading imperialist powers are hindering Namibia's decolonization, thwarting the fulfillment of UN Secretary Council Resolution No 435. The colonial dominion of the racist Republic of South Africa directly accords with the Western monopolies' interests. And the latter are taking advantage of the opportunity to "feed" their friends. According to Nigerian press reports, every year the monopolies deduct substantial sums from their "black funds" to maintain the Republic of South Africa's occupying army and the South African Administration.

However, the corporations' superprofits and the strategic raw material are not the only reason for Western maneuvers around Namibia. U.S. and NATO strategists assign it the role of outpost of imperialist expansion in Africa and intend to turn it into a bridgehead for building up their military presence on African soil. The Nambian port of Walvis Bay is already being used by the U.S. naval forces in the South Atlantic. With the West's support, from Namibian territory the racists are launching acts of aggression time and again against Angola, are rearing terrorists for various groups of traitors who have drenched independent countries of southern Africa in blood, and are installing subversive radio stations.

Terror... that is the main method of extending colonial dominion. The murder of inconvenient people and the massacre of civilians, arrests, searches, and raids -- all this has become a customary phenomenon in the country. The 100,000-strong South African Army, special subunits for "combating insurgents," and police forces are trying to suppress the Namibians' desire for freedom and independence and force them to come to terms with the colonial regime. At the same time, to retain their rule the authorities of the Republic of South Africa and their Western patrons are launching into political ploys and acts of provocation. For several years now Pretoria and Washington have been speaking of the "linkage" between Namibia's decolonization and the question of the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola. This summer new items of window-dressing were put into play; in Windhoek the racists have formed a kind of "provisional government" representing, as one African journalist aptly put it, only the "ministers" themselves. Racist agents are now strenuously distributing in the West and some African countries promotional prospectuses describing "which portfolio each minister has and where he was born." Indeed, the colorful leaflets reminiscent of advertisements for beer and sausages will hardly generate anything except revulsion toward the newfound "members of cabinet" who have betrayed their people.

The Namibians have no intention of coming to terms with their position as slaves in their own country. Under the leadership of their sole legitimate representatives -- the Southwest African People's Organization -- they have been struggling, weapon in hand, for nearly 20 years for their freedom and independence and delivering strikes against the occupiers. No acts of repression by the racists or machinations by their transatlantic patrons can preserve this enclave of colonialism in the modern world. The guarantees of this are the courage of the Namibians who are resisting the imperialist policy of slavery and diktat and the expanding international solidarity with the patriots.

PROPOSED U.S. AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA DENOUNCED

LD242004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russain 1436 GMT 24 Aug 85

["Links of the Same Chain" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug TASS -- Vyacheslav Spasskiy, IZVESTIYA's Caracas correspondent, writes in the newspaper that "the Reagan administration's intention of appointing Cuban counterrevolutionary Otto Juan Reych as U.S. ambassador to Caracas has met with profound indignation in Venezuela. In connection with this, the Caracan newspaper NACIONAL published statements by a number of Venezuelan congressmen and party figures, noting Washington is evidently counting on using the odious O. Reych, famous for his vehement anticommunist views, for the consolidation of extreme reactionary forces in the country. The opinion was also expressed that the appointment of O. Reych could lead to the activation of groups of Cuban emigres in Venezuela, who are closely linked with the CIA and counterrevolutionary anti-Cuban organizations in the United States."

Spasskiy notes that "this warning turned out to be truly prophetic: Less than 2 days later a big scandal broke in Venezuela in connection with a report of an unprecendentedly daring escape from prision by Luis Posada Carriles, one of the Cuban counterrevolutionary ringleaders. He and three other CIA agents were arrested for blowing up a Cuabn aircraft in 1976, killing 73 people."

Spasskiy stresses that the escape plan was prepared in the United States and it was the U.S. that also provided money to bribe the prison guards.

"Examining events over recent years, many local, political observers have expressed the opinion that the anti-Venezuelan campaign and the stubbornness with which the U.S. State Department is trying to get O. Reych appointed as its ambassador, are links in one and the same chain," the correspondent writes.

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARAOZ INTERVIEWED

PM271425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Bolivian Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Bolivia: Developing Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] La Paz, 23 Aug -- The Bolivian Government's Foreign policy is based on the principles of noninterference in other states' domestic affairs and respect for their sovereignty and independence and the peoples' desire for freedom and democracy, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

It seems to us, the minister said, that speical importance attaches today to the joint struggle of the peoples and governments for the consoldiation of peace and the relaxation of international tension, and the security of the world's peoples.

We are profoundly perturbed by the buildup of the arms race and the desire to impose the idea of the necessity and expediency of "star wars" and the use of weapons of mass annihilation. Under these conditions the Bolivian Government intends to advocate consistently disarmament and the strict observance of the Helsinki accords and to support the immediate signing of effective treaties in Geneva between the USSR and the United States.

Within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, together with the world's other peace-loving forces we are prepared to struggle for the noble aims of achieving universal peace on earth, G. Araoz stressed. In the same context great importance also is attached to the struggle to establish a new, just economic order. Bolivia thus supports all initiatives which would held to normalize the international climate and which are aimed against the arms race. This was stated absoutely clearly by our state's president, V. Paz Estenssoro, in his speech at the National Congress on 6 August.

From the recent initiatives proposed in the international arena we should particularly highlight the USSR's decision to unilaterally halt any nuclear explosions. This decision should have the most positive influence on the process of the consolidation of international peace and security, the minister stressed.

G. Araoz favors the further development of mutually advantageous and fruitful cooperation between Bolivia and the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE, TASKS OF JOURNALISM

PM271453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "New Horizons for Current Affairs Journalism"]

[Text] Current affairs journalism has gained an honored place among the various types of literature, art, and creative journalism by its ability to respond promptly to the most important events in the life of the country and the world and to boldly and knowledgeably present for public discussion the urgent problems of the development of the economy and culture, Soviet people's work and everyday lives, and international life.

Those qualities are particularly important now when the Soviet people are faced with the most urgent tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, transferring the entire national economy to the path of intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress, and instilling order and discipline at all levels of our social and production life. The Leninist party's source toward comprehensively activating the human factor offers broad scope for creative exploration by essayists, documentary movie makers, and masters of other types of current affairs journalism. New approaches are needed here now. The tone and spirit of current affairs journalism must matbh the novelty and scale of the tasks facing society.

Current affairs journalism fulfills its mission as an observer of life, chronicler of the present day, and ardent fighter for the establishment of socialist innovation all the more successfully when greater initiative and promptness are shown. Editorial boards of newspapers, journals, radio, and television, and leaders of movie studios and book publishing houses -- all those people are expected to provide broad scope for the creativity of essayists and documentary movie makers, the high professional and ideological level of works being published, and the meaningfulness and weightiness of current affairs reports.

The degree of militancy and strength of civic feeling of current affairs journalism reflect to a great extent the creative unions' tenor of life and ability to concentrate talented forces in the main thematic areas. Much has been done and is still being done on that level. By organizing meetings with workers of sectorial ministries and scientific research institutes and holding creative conferences in different parts of the country involving local party and economic workers and production pacemakers, the USSR Union of Writers helps writes to examine in greater depth the situation in the most important areas of the national economy and acquaint them with the problems that production collectives are resolving. In Penza recently, RSFSR writers discussed literatures tasks in improving man's spiritual world in the society of developed socialism. In Zaporozhye, the Ukrainian writers' organization held a creative conference devoted to the embodiment of the image of the working man in modern literature. Movie makers are also paying greater attention to topical present-day themes. Creative and scientific-practical conferences held in Rostov-na-Donu, Novosibirsk, and Khabarovsk have discussed the way in which documentary and scientific movies show progress in the fulfillment of the USSR food program, the work and people of the agroindustrial complex, and bottlenecks in current affairs reporting on the screen.

The tasks now facing international affairs journalists are complex and responsible. Under conditions of unprecedentedly acute confrontation between the two sociopolitical systems, and of psychological warfare launched aganist the socialist community by imperialist reaction, they must be able, fully armed with the facts, to convey clearly and convincingly to the peoples the truth about the great gains of socialism, the advantages of the new social system, and the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The insinuations of false bourgeois propaganda and acts of subversion by ideological opponents must be resolutely rebuffed.

Current affairs productions, however topical their content, only fully perform their mobilizing educational role when they are backed up by a thorough knowledge of life and when the full force of the author's talent and all his skill are invested in them.

Unfortunately, by no means everything now being written by current affairs writers, shown in documentary or scientific movies, or heard on the radio is marked by its creators' social perspicacity, thorough development of theme, or high level of professional skill. Excessive particularization [illustrativnost] and a superficial, non-analytical approach are shortcomings of very many essays and current affairs items. In other instances people are unable to avoid pompous waffle or excessive exhortation [nazidatelnost]. Current affairs journalism now needs a truly scientific, realistic approach to the coverage of our social life and to the illustration both of successes and of negative phenomena and the ability not only to take up serious problems but also to suggest ways of solving them and to convince people by meaningful and well-informed argument.

Readers and viewers are entitled to expect current affairs journalism to provide a clear account of our pacesetting modern man, a person of selfless labor and bold decisions, and a tireless opponent of inertia and routine. Literary-artistic journals' sponsorship of the 5-year plan's most important construction projects should be infused with fresh spirit. Party committees must strive for effectiveness in journalists' productions and support them in their work.

To ensure the further improvement of current affairs journalism and enhance its civic activeness and professional level it is necessary to show a proprietorial concern for creative cadres, which have devoted themselves to this genre, and to direct their artistic exploration toward the main problems of the day. It is important to ensure that young journalists develop and gain experience alongside acknowledged masters. Special demands are made on creative unions, editorial collectives, and movie studios in the matter of training the new generation. The RSFSR Union of Writers is doing the right thing: It is already holding the fifth all-Russian conference of young essayists. Laboratory work in seminars, creative assignments, the preparation of serious materials according to editorial board commissions, and competitions to find the genre's best works -- all this can be a serious schooling in life and the profession for budding current affairs journalists.

Now, when the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress is underway in the country and when the Soviet people are harnessing all their energy to fulfill the 5-year plan targets, the position of current affairs journalism is to be in the forefront of communist creation. Making a fitting contribution to the nationwide movement for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and for comprehensively improving mature socialism and to the spiritual enrichment of the present day -- that is its noble and honorable duty.

TASS REPORTS STRUCTURE, DUTIES OF SUPREME SOVIET

LD271611 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Pyotr Lidin writes:

Though now is the time of summer vacations, three permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet have had their meetings in the Moscow Kremlin during the past month alone.

The Commission for Housing and the Communal and Municipal Economy discussed problems of housing maintenance and improvement, the Commission for Transport and Communication had on its agenda the expansion and improvement of services to the population and the Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources reviewed compliance with Soviet legislation on environmental protection. Resolutions were passed on all the questions under consideration.

It should be said right away that the documents of the commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet are not binding, they are not directives but just recommendations. But they are to be examined by governmental agencies and organizations, the heads of which are to report to the Supreme Soviet within two months on actions taken on the deputies' recommendations.

In this way, though formally not binding, the resolutions of the commissions are quite effective. That is why the meetings of the commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet attract the attention of both government officials and journalists.

The Soviet parliament has 34 permanent commissions -- 17 in each chamber -- with a total membership of more than 1,200 deputies. Let us note that 1,500 deputies are being elected to the Supreme Soviet -- 750 to each chamber. In this way, almost all the deputies participate in the work of the permanent commissions. Moreover, the Supreme Soviet often sets up ad hoc commissions to discuss some unexpected problems.

The commissions hold meetings on a regular basis and invite to them specialists along with participating deputies. Some of the invited specialists report to the commission while others serve as consultants and experts. For instance, the Commission for Transport and Communications heard of its latest meeting the heads and leading specialists of relevant ministries.

The commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet are extensively discussing most important problems in the life of the country, in particular, the drafting of legislation and resolutions of the Soviet parliament. This is not always taken into account by those who judge the performance of the Soviet parliament only by its sessions, usually convened twice a year.

It is work in the commissions that enables the deputies thoroughly to study specific problems, to hear of the conflicting views of officials representing ministries and departments, to keep counsel with experts and eventually to arrive at correct decisions.

Soviet deputies find their work easier also because they are not professional parliamentarians. They are workers and collective farmers, physicians and teachers, engineers and artistes. Though elected to the Supreme Soviet, they continue to work in their chosen fields. That is why, incidentally, the Supreme Soviet, just like the Soviets at other levels, cannot be in session on a permanent basis. Instead, the Soviet deputies always are in the midst of the people, and keep abreast of the life of the country. This is a guarantee that the resolutions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and all the other soviets of the country promote the interests of the people.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS SPORTS, CULTURE MEETING

LD271532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] A meeting today of the Moscow Obkom aktiv examined the CPSU Central Committee decision on measures to improve the use of club establishments and sports facilities.

It was said in the report by Comrade Konotop, Moscow Obkom first secretary, and in the speeches, that all opportunities existed in Moscow's environs to take up sport on a daily basis for cultural growth and leisure. Special significance is currently being given to culture and sports complexes of which there are now 143 in the oblast.

There are, however, shortcomings in their work. For example, capital overhaul is needed for many culture and sports establishments. Some clubs and libraries, especially those in the countryside, are not heated in the winter and some of them are closed. There are still many problems requiring close attention on the part of communists. Comrade Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, USSR minister of culture, spoke at the meeting.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKH PARTY MEETING ON ECONOMY

LD271609 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] At a Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum in Alma Ata, the tasks of the republic party organization was discussed for the successful fulfillment of the 1985 economic plan and of socialist pledges, and how to meet worthily the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee who made a report, and those who spoke, noted that positive changes in the republic's economy and the clearly marked tendency towards stepping up intensive factors of economic growth had become possible first and foremost due to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and stepping up the procedure of thrift and economy.

At the same time, in individual oblasts of the republic, the existing economic potential and natural resources are not as fully utilized as they could be; wastage of working time, raw materials, and materials are allowed to happen. The situation in capital construction is improving only slowly. Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes have not achieved a persistent development of agriculture and stock-breeding, and are lagging behind in their tasks in the food program.

Party organizations and committees, in accordance with the directives put forward by the CPSU Central Committee April and June 1985 Plenums and the speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevieh Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, are obliged to analyze deeply and from all sides the state of affairs in all sectors of industrial and agricultural production, and to ensure every labor collective's fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the year.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of the organized completion of the harvest, and the use of the potential which has accumulated and of new capabilities in order to deliver as much grain as possible to the motherland's procurement points.

RSFSR PAPER ARGUES FOR HIGHER SERVICES CHARGES

PM270937 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by M. Rutkevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Polemical Notes": "Free, Preferential, and Paid Services; Not Only at Society's Expense" -- uppercase passages published in boldface)]

[Text] The main principle of distribution under socialism is according to labor, depending on its quantity, quality, conditions, and crucialness [otvetstvennost] to society. But, as K. Marx had already predicted, distribution according to labor is supplemented through social consumption funds.

Social consumption funds throughout the postwar period have increased more rapidly than the fund for payment according to labor. In 1984 they totalled 37.6 percent of the proportion of the national income which goes on consumption.

To understand the social consumption fund's special role it is expedient to single out two approximately equal parts. The first is ensuring payments for sickness, leave, and pensions. This part of the social consumption funds is more or less directly DEPENDENT ON THE LABOR CONTRIBUTION of the worker and therefore can be regarded as a special form of operation of the law of distribution according to labor. In the immediate future expenditure on these items will grow.

There is also another part to the social consumption funds. As is well known, the state, and also individual departments, enterprises and organizations, and kilkhozes spend substantial (and growing) sums on the maintenance of the public housing stock and municipal enterprises and preschool institutions, on general educational and vocational schools, and other educational establishments, on the maintenance of children in families with many children, on health and the development of physical culture and sports, etc. We must also include here subsidies for several types of cultural services (theaters, libraries, and clubs), for urban passenger transport.

All these payments and concessions ensure the Soviet person's rights guaranteed by the constitution and they directly embody society's concern for him. It is important to note that THEY ARE NOT ALL DIRECTLY LINKED WITH EACH SPECIFIC CITIZEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR.

In principle the payments and concessions from the social consumption funds which we are examining here promote THE GROWTH OF SOCIAL EQUALITY inasmuch as they reduce differences in material affluence between, for instance, families of different sizes. But we cannot fail to see here, certain problems and contradictions. Take families with the same level of income per person in terms of the wages of the family's working members. Some make extensive use of specific forms of payments and concessions from the social consumption funds and others do not. Thus, those who own their own homes pay substantial sums not only to construct or acquire them but also to repair and use them. They are at a disadvantage compared to those who receive housing free from the state and pay less than one-third of the operating costs for the housing maintenance and municipal services.

Our country is now at the early stage of mature socialism. Its further improvement requires THE MORE RATIONAL USE OF THE SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS WE HAVE BEEN EXAMINING AS AN ESSENTIAL ADDITION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO LABOR. The general thrust of these measures, in our view, presupposes the consistent implementation of the principle of combining FREE AND PREFERENTIAL services in the fields we have been examining with services FOR WHICH A PAYMENT IS MADE. It is urgent to raise the question of introducing certain changes to the correlation of free services and benefits of a social nature ensured through the social consumption funds and services which are paid for by the working people with their own money.

It is a case of citizens paying with their own labor income for benefits and services which they can obtain from society OVER AND ABOVE the determined SOCIALLY GUARANTEED MINIMUM in basic fields of the social sphere like housing, education, health, and culture. Here it must be emphasized that it is not a case of any "minimum" established once and for all. Together with the growth of production and public wealth, the level to which the population's needs are met by society increases and will continue to increase. Thus in recent years there has been a substantial increase in the norm for the provision of housing space in cities. The task of providing universal clinic facilities for the population is being resolved. The expansion of the network of educational establishments giving vocational training (vocational and technical colleges, tekhnikums, VUZes) right up to the point where all young people are encompassed by vocational training under stationary conditions (this is provided for by the 1984 reform of the educational system) will mean that the free system of education in the USSR will be raised to a qualitatively new level.

But payment for benefits and services received in each of these fields over and above the minimum guaranteed by society and existing under specific conditions should effected at the recipient's expense.

The system for apartment rent has not changed in the USSR since 1928 and has long since become obsolete. Proposals have frequently been put forward to introduce differentiated payment for housing depending on the level of comfort and location within the city, providing for a higher rate per square meter of total area for housing with enhanced amenities or housing that is more conveniently located under the best ecological conditions, and so forth. Rental rates for above-normal housing areas should be set far higher in order to halt more resolutely the very widespread phenomenon of subletting housing at speculative rates.

Our state spends very large sums on water supplies for cities and telephone services for the country. As is well known, 21 percent of pure water goes straight into the sewage system. This does not happen through the fault of enterprises. Losses of water in houses, in our view, could be substantially reduced if water gauges were installed in apartments and water was paid for by meters, like electricity. The introduction of payment for local city telephone calls over and above a set monthly minimum would also lead immediately to a sharp reduction in personal telephone calls lasting many hours at the state's expense.

The introduction of these and a number of other measures would make it possible to achieve a situation where operational expenditure, at least for housing and all types of municipal services, would be fully covered by contributions from the population. It would probably also be worth thinking of ways of involving the population's money more actively in housing construction.

The practice of housing construction cooperatives has given a good account, especially cooperatives of young people whose members make a labor contribution to the construction of houses, children's institutions, and sports grounds, receiving support from the state (loans on preferential terms) and aid from enterprises. The decoration of apartments according to the future residents' individual taste for an additional charge is becoming widespread. All this deserves to be disseminated.

Let's turn to the sphere of education and children's instruction. The payment for a child's attendance at an ordinary kindergarten in the USSR is small and depends on the parents' wage levels. But for the use of such institutions with improvements, for instance where there is a swimming pool or there are special groups for learning foreign languages, and so forth, it expedient to make an additional charge. The system of foreign language, music, and stenography courses for which payment is made needs to be expanded. In medical services we should probably substantially expand the network of polyclinics making charges so that each patient can consult a major specialist for a moderate charge.

Special mention should be made of the organization of leisure in the vacation period. Vouchers for sanitoria -- free and at reduced rates -- should undoubtedly be given to people in acute need of treatment. But for a stay in a sanatorium with particularly comfortable conditions a charge should be made, for the cost of additional treatment and services. Vouchers to outdoor touring bases are mainly issued free or on preferential terms and many people who fail to take advantage of the potential of outdoor touring end up at these bases. But there is a ground swell of interest in outdoor activities. Would it be worth switching to the distribution of the majority of vouchers for outdoor tourist centers at their full cost so that they go to those who are really interested in and prepared for this useful way of using their leisure time?

Finally, concerning the cultural sphere, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on measures to improve the use of club institutions and sports installations" provides for the possibility of creating mobile special-interest associations at clubs and culture centers (and at sports installations) on the basis of individual membership with the payment of subscriptions and the expansion of the range of services for which payment is made. Certain experiences of this work have been accumulated in Belorussia and a number of RSFSR cities.

In speaking of social consumption funds we cannot overlook one further important aspect of the matter. Payments and benefits from these funds are made not only through state organs in accordance with norms which are the same for all citizens of a given category and a given locality. Another channel is the collectives of enterprises and organizations which distribute (free or on preferential terms) many types of material benefits depending on the results of their own economic activity. As a result the level of social security for working people and their families is essential dependent on which enterprise and which sector a person works in.

Thus large-scale enterprises of the extractive, heavy, and some other industries can satisfy their workers' needs to a substantially higher degree through their own housing stock, medical institutions, kindergartens, pioneer camps, preventive treatment clinics, and so forth.

Here, of course, the principle of distribution according to labor is in evidence: The enterprise's funds spent on sociocultural and housing and consumer purposes depends on the results of the collective's labor and the individual worker's labor contribution is considered when distributing these benefits. But there is another side here, I think. The substantial inequality in the provision of services for workers of the same profession and with the same qualification leads to an increase in turnover and often creates a shortage of workers.

All these facts make us think that there is an urgent need to resolve the crucial problem of making certain changes in the social fields examined above to the existing correlation between FREE AND PREFERENTIAL payments and services WHICH ARE PAID FOR. It is expedient to back up changes in the structure of the population's effective demand with an increase in the range and quality of the offered paid services.

JAN-JUL STOCKRAISING FIGURES PUBLISHED

PM220930 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33, Aug 85 (Signed to Press 12 Aug 85) p 15

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary:" "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's [CSA] figures on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-July 1985.

Most farms, taking advantage of the favorable conditions provided by the pasture period, have achieved increases in milk yields and in weight gains by livestock during fattening. The leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are paying particular attention to the correct organization of the summer tending of animals; the establishment of reliable feed production on stock units; and the strict observance of the prescribed daily timetable. The utilization of this experience on every farm will make it possible to ensure the maximum output for the least expenditure of funds.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-July this year, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-July 1985	January-July 1985 as Percentage of January-July 1984
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	10,003	104
of which:		
cattle	5,730	105
pigs	2,581	101
sheep and goats	360	96
poultry	1,332	107
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	46,910	102
Average milk yield per cow, kg	1,536	101
Hen eggs, millions	31,996	102
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	127	100.8

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 381,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics except Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Omsk, Belgorod, Magadan, Tomsk, Sakhalin, and Kursk Oblasts, and in several other regions.

The gross milk yield in January-July 1985 was 728,000 metric tons higher than in the same period last year. Increases in milk production were secured by livestock unit workers in all union republics except Uzbekistan. In the RSFSR the greatest increase in milk production was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orel, Lipetsk, Kursk, Belgorod, Kurgan, Kamchatka, Magadan, Bryansk, Voronezh, and Tambov Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, and the Dagestan and North Osetian ASSR's.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the first 7 months of 1985 increased by 706 million in comparison with the same period last year. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Tajikistan, Kirgizia, and Georgia.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During January-July 1985	January-July 1985 as Percentage of January-July 1984
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand metric tons	9,803	103
Milk, thousand metric tons	41,132	102
Eggs, millions	30,938	102

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 314,000 metric tons in January-July 1985 in comparison with the same period last year. The farms of the majority of union republics increased livestock and poultry sales. In the RSFSR there was an increase in livestock and poultry purchases on farms in Omsk, Kursk, Belgorod, Ivanovo, and Tomsk Oblasts, the Buryat ASSR, Irkutsk Oblast, Khabarovsk Kray, and Lipetsk and other oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 838,000 metric tons. The greatest rate of increase in milk purchases was on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Georgia, Moldavia, Latvia, and Armenia. In the RSFSR milk sales increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orel, Kamchatka, Belgorod, Lipetsk, Kursk, Kurgan, Tambov, and Voronezh Oblasts and in the North Osetian and Dagestan ASSR's.

Egg sales to the state in January-July 1985 increased by 668 million in comparison with January-July last year. Egg sales were increased by farms in the majority of union republics except Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Estonia.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

Union Republic

January-July 1985 as Percentage of January-July 1984

	Production			Purchases		
Union Republic	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	104	102	102	103	102	102
RSFSR	102	100.5	102	101	100.7	102
of which the non-Chernozem Zone	102	100.1	100.6	102	100.7	101
Ukrainian SSR	107	102	103	106	104	103
Belorussian SSR	111	105	101	112	105	103
Uzbek SSR	90	86	105	93	91	99
Kazakh SSR	99	103	104	96	104	103
Georgian SSR	108	107	108	110	110	106
Azerbaijan SSR	105	103	101	104	103	102
Lithuanian SSR	107	103	103	105	103	104
Moldavian SSR	109	107	102	109	108	101
Latvian SSR	111	105	98	111	106	101
Kirgiz SSR	114	101	114	107	100.4	108

Tajik SSR	100.3	102	116	101	101	117
Armenian SSR	109	103	101	109	105	103
Turkmen SSR	102	104	95	106	103	99
Estonian SSR	103	101	98	102	102	99

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 274,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 460,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal plots in January-July 1985.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 August 1985 there were 97.9 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There were 29.6 million cows. The pig population totaled 59.4 million. Sheep and goats numbered 135.3 million. The number of poultry was 803.3 million, which is an increase of 16.5 million.

The main task of stock breeders now is to produce as much milk and meat as possible while feed is cheap. At the same time, the preparation of stock units for the coming wintering must not be forgotten. The stockpiling of feed is continuing on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The farms are taking all measures to ensure that all the crop grown in fields and meadows is harvested, that more high quality feed is laid in, and that animals will be well fed during the wintering.

OSYCHKIN REVIEW OF HARVESTING, SOWING PROGRESS

PM261001 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Aug 85 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Both Harvesting and Sowing"]

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 19 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 54 million hectares on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises. Threshing had been carried out on 50.2 million hectares, which is 45 percent of the sown area.

The dry and sunny weather, which recently appeared in many places, has created favorable conditions for successful harvesting and for laying the foundations of next year's harvest and feed procurement. Workers in the agro-industrial complex are called on to make fuller use of existing potential and to take additional measures to increase the pace of the summer field work, improve its quality, and fulfill the plans for the sale of grain and other products to the state.

It is important now for every unit collective to get the most out of every hour, to work round the clock, increase the productivity of equipment, and secure high yields. The mechanized detachments of Kalinin Kolkhoz in Volgograd Oblast's Mikhaylovskiy Rayon took only 8 days to harvest the grain crops without losses and an abundant harvest was obtained. Each hectare, for the first time ever, produced 35 quintals of whole wheat grain. Success was ensured by the soil protection system of farming and strict technological discipline in carrying out all agricultural measures. The kolkhoz members have resolved to consolidate and surpass these results next year. It is planned to grow 45 quintals of wheat per hectare irrespective of weather conditions. For this purpose, around 6,000 hectares of fertilized fallow land has been prepared, on which mainly winter crops will be cultivated by intensive methods.

This is how all collectives of the agro-industrial complex can and must work during these August days. The combines are leaving the fields in the Central Chernozem Zone and on many farms in the Volga Region.

Harvesting is at its height in the Central and the Volgo-Vyatka economic regions. The machine operators of the Urals and Siberia are beginning the harvesting. In the RSFSR the grain has been cut on a total of 31.8 million hectares, which is more than 48 percent of the sown area. It has been threshed on 28.7 million hectares. The material and technical potential and the weather make it possible to accelerate the harvesting work in Kalinin, Kostroma, Vologda, Novgorod, and Kirov Oblasts and to ensure the sound safekeeping of grain and its prompt delivery to reception centers. But so far the harvesting is progressing only slowly there.

The machine operators have brought the combines out onto the huge virgin lands of Kazakhstan which cover more than 17 million hectares. Selective harvesting has begun in Kustany, North Kazakhstan, Turgay, and Tselinograd Oblasts. Fields that are still ripening stretch out next to the yellow fields of crops. Some of the tracts have been tangled and lodged by the wind and harvesting conditions are complex. This is what M.G. Motoriko, Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture, said about the special features of this year's harvest:

"Almost half the areas sown to grain will be harvested by the swath method. We are counting mainly on the farmers' skill and initiative, moral and material incentives for better work, and the collective contract. Progressive multitrailer and batch [portsionyye] systems of servicing the harvesting links have been adopted. They do not let the combines stand idle while awaiting transport. The drivers of the wheeled tractors place trailers along the plots, and then take them out onto the steppe roads with the grain. The motor vehicle drivers just have to make up road trains and take them posthaste to the threshing floors. In order to obtain more wheat of the strong, durum, and valuable strains, the elevators have sent their own representatives to sovkhozes and kolkhozes to determine the quality of the grain directly in the field. Large consignments of wheat of uniform protein and gluten content are then created at the threshing floors and dispatched to the state."

It is a matter of honor of farmers in Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Transurals, the Urals, and all regions of the country to absolutely fulfill the first commandment which is to provide the motherland with more high-quality grain. Recently, the editorial office received reports that farms in Moldavia's Rybnitskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, Dubossarskiy, and Novoanenskiy rayons; Kuybyshev Oblast's Kinelskiy Rayon; Voroshilovgrad Oblast's Svantovskiy Rayon; Kalouga Oblast's Maloyaroslavetskiy Rayon; and others have coped with the plans for sale of grain. The successes of the leading grain procurement workers must be a good example for all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, rayons, oblasts, krays, and republics. While accelerating the cutting and the threshing, it is important at the same time to organize the uninterrupted dispatch of the grain in accordance with the annual and 5-year plan.

Unfortunately, people in a number of places have forgotten about fulfilling the first commandment. The Shchors Kolkhoz in Nikolayev Oblast's Voznesenskiy Rayon grew a good harvest of wheat, and thresed 3,745 metric tons of it, but sold only 792 metric tons to the state, which is one-half of the plan. As of 6 August not one quintal of grain reached the elevator from the farm. At the same time, 1,283 metric tons of high-quality wheat was taken to the Voznesensk Interkolkhoz Mixed Feed Plant. The farm did not dispatch to the state a single kilogram of peas or barley, although it should have done so according to contract obligation. The Zhdanov Kolkhoz also sent 1,013 metric tons of wheat for feed purposes, while failing to fulfill the purchase plan.

In certain areas parochial tendencies are slowing down procurements of pulse crops. These are the facts. Chernigov Oblast's Nosovskiy Rayon has gathered 2,241 metric tons of peas.

According to the plan, it should have dispatched 430 metric tons to the state granaries, but only 15 metric tons were sent. Borznyanskiy Rayon treated the fulfillment of the plan with just as little concern. Its farms only delivered 17 metric tons of peas to the state. But, there is a potential for increasing the marketability of this food and feed crop, and the harvest in many places is good.

Farms are beginning to gather the ripe corn cobs and to thresh buckwheat, millet, and perennial grass seeds. The flax has been pulled on 257,000 hectares, which is 25 percent of the sown area. The state has received 1.7 million metric tons of tubers from the potato field and 4.5 million metric tons of vegetables from plantations. Some 686,000 metric tons of fruits and berries have been purchased.

One of the urgent tasks of the field complex is to create the foundation for the new 5-year plan's first-year harvest. Winter crops have been sown on the first 3 million hectares in the RSFSR. Almost one-half of the allocated area has been sown to these crops in the Northern and Urals economic regions, one-third of the area in the Volgo-Vyatka Region, and one-fifth of the area in the West Siberian Region. But, the fact that a number of places, where the best sowing times have already arrived, have delayed in preparing the ground gives rise to serious concern. Thus, the plowing plan has been fulfilled only 45 percent in Bryansk Oblast, 48 percent in Yaroslavl Oblast, 53 percent in Gorkiy Oblast, 56 percent in Pskov Oblast, 54 percent in the Mari ASSR, and 58 percent in the Mordovian ASSR. The urgent work must not be delayed for an hour. Leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon agro-industrial associations must ensure that the predecessor crops are gathered, and the ground cultivated day and night, the sowing carried out within the best deadlines. The fall plowing must be accelerated. So far, only 6.9 million hectares have been prepared for the spring sowing in the country, which is 6 percent of the plan. But, after all, the graingrowers have always considered August plowing to be better for the harvest. And for this reason, it must be treated with care.

"A summer's day feeds the year," the popular saying goes. But there are fewer and fewer of these days left. They are now worth their weight in gold for the farmers.